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COLD WATER.

The "cold water celebration" of the 4th of July at the Marlborough House, Boston, was as remarkable for its hilarity, and the many clever things said and sung on the occasion, as for the absence of the usual, and what have come to be considered the indispensable proceedings. The following is one of the songs which the occasion called out.]

ODE—BY REV. JOHN PICKFORD.

In Eden's green retreats

A water-brook, that played

Between soft, mossy seats,

Beneath a plane tree's shade,

Whose rustling leaves

Danced o'er its brink,—

Was Adam's drink,

And also Eve's.

Secure the parent spring

Of that young brook, the pair

Then morning chant would sing;

And Eve to dress her hair,

Kneel on the grass

That fringed its side,

And made its tide

Her looking glass.

Behold the man of God

From Egypt led his flock,

Flies thithered, and his rod

Smote the Arabian rock,

And forth a still

Of water gushed,

And on they rushed,

And drank their fill.

Would Eden thus have smiled

Had wine to Eden come?

Would store'st parking wild

Have been refreshed with ruin?

And had Eve's hair

Been dressed in gin,

Would she have been

Reflected fair?

Had Moses built a still,

And dealt out to that host,

To every man his gill,

An pledged him in a toast,

How large a band

Of Israel's sons

Had and their bones

For "anania's land?"

"Sweet fields, buy and" death's flood,

"So I'll be dressed in living green?"

For, from the throne of God,

To fashion all the scene,

A river runs,

Where all who will

May come and fill

Their crystal bowls.

Eden's strength and bloom,

Cold Water thus hath given,

It even beyond the tomb,

It is the drink of heaven,

Are not good wells,

And chrysal springs

The very things

For our HOTELS?

From the Lady's Repository.

The Torn Sleeve.

BY MARY ANN DODD.

"Irene! my daughter! I am astonished

to see even you, careless as you are,

sitting at the piano in such disarray. I

see you will doff that dress directly for a

more seemly habiliment."

"Oh, mother, do not speak to me un-

derstandingly; I have conquered this difficult piece of

music," replied Irene; then, after a few

moments' silence, she turned round with a

triumphant smile and added: "There!

I have it perfect now. Mr. Cooper said

it would require three hours' practice,

but I have finished it in one. What were

you saying, mother, about my torn sleeve?

I caught it on the door knob, and a sad

thing it made, truly; but it is not worth

while to change it now, for I am going

out after dinner, and cannot be at the

trouble of dressing twice."

"It is unladylike, Irene, for you to ap-

pear before your father and brothers in

such a dress, which beside being rent, is

to say the least, not clean. I am contin-

ually troubled about your careless habi-

liment, which if not overcome, will surely

lead to mortification and disgrace. I hear

the bell of the street door, and you will

be obliged to open it, for I have sent Su-

zanna on an errand, and must attend to her

baking while she is gone; I have left it

too long already."

"Well I do not care. It is some coal-

er cloth man, I suppose; or if it should

be any of the girls I cannot frighten them

for they all know I hate to be stared

at. There is only one person," she con-

tinued, talking to herself, as her mother

left the room, "only one, and that is Ar-

thur Scott, whom I should be ashamed to

have seen me in this dishabille, he is so particular; but thank fortune he is twenty miles off, so I will hurry to wait on the bell."

Before we allow any one to enter, our readers shall be favored with a more particular introduction to the characters here presented.

That Irene Willis was the most beautiful girl in H., every body said, and what every body said must be true. That she was also one of the most careless of her sex, was no less a truism. Mrs. Willis, who was a pattern for all mothers, had spared no pains to eradicate this weed which was springing up with her cherished blossom, but she was as yet unsuccessful. Irene was the only sister, and had been the pet and plaything of four brothers. Her childish sports could not always have been feminine, and I do not think it at all wonderful, if she did grow up a little wild and heedless. Her mother had trusted something to time; but time had as yet worked no wonders, though it was high time he had.

It is well we are unconscious of what people say and think about us, otherwise Arthur would not have waited all this while at the door so quietly, had he known Irene was thanking fortune for the twenty miles which she thought lay between them. Now Arthur was a promising young lawyer, and "well to do in the world"—exquisitely neat in his person, and studious in his choice of society, so that it was whispered about among the slandering gossips of M., that he surely would be an old bachelor. What worse fate could malice itself have predicted for him? He had become acquainted with Irene while she was spending a few days with a cousin in M., and was charmed with her beauty, intelligence and vivacity. When she returned to her home, he felt that the sunshine of his life had departed. His office all at once seemed lonely, and Blackstone and Coke upon Littleton had lost their power to charm. His copies of briefs, deeds, and wills, commenced and ended with the name of Irene, and a wealthy heiress she might have been, had she claimed all the goods and chattels thus kindly conveyed to her. At last he was forced to think that his business called him to H.; and now after this long preamble, we will unclose the door that he may again behold the angel of his fancy, the faultless Irene. Her greeting was far from friendly, for how could she extend her hand graced with the torn sleeve? The conversation was constrained and common place. Never in her life had Irene looked and appeared so ill when she would have given worlds to have had it otherwise. She would not play and sing, though he requested it, for she knew it would be impossible to command her voice or refrain from tears, so great was her mortification. The call was short, and as Arthur left the house he mentally exclaimed, "Why should I seek perfection in woman kind? O Irene, I did not expect to find thee a slattern. Farewell for ever!" His business, if he had any, was forgotten, as he left H. directly; and such a change came over him that his friends wondered what had happened to poor Arthur.

When Mrs. Willis again entered the room, Irene was in tears.

"Oh, my dear mother, would that I had given ear to your kind counsel. I have seen one for the last time, whose good opinion I highly valued. Arthur Scott will never speak to me again—but I will conquer my carelessness, and make myself worthy of his friendship and your love, my mother. I will never more trouble you and disgrace myself by appearing in an untidy dress and tangled curls; and as a good resolution cannot be too soon practised upon, I go now to make myself decent for the dinner table."

Our friend Arthur stood at the window of his office humming a favorite air, while Mr. D., a friend from H., sat reading the papers. "Now Scott," said Mr. D., looking up, I am thinking you want a helpmate, and I know a young lady who will suit exactly. The air you are just humming is a favorite of hers, and has put the idea into my head. Come to H. as soon as possible and let me introduce you to the fair Irene Willis."

Arthur started and turned away as if observing something from the window but collecting himself in a moment, replied, "many thanks, D., for your kindness in selecting me a better half; but methinks I have heard somewhat of this same lady—that she is not overly nice in her personal appearance; and what are beauty and accomplishments in a wife without neatness? Above all things I would avoid a slattern."

"Why Scott, you wrong Miss Willis, you do indeed. She is the neatest and finest girl in H., and my wife says she is perfect in all household virtues; but it must have been some time ago when you heard of her, I believe she was a giddy

thing once, and I have heard some story—I was away at the time, and had forgotten it—about a gentleman and a torn dress. I wish I knew his name. I would go a hundred miles to tell how she is altered. But it grows late, and I must be off. Do not forget to visit H. soon, and let me take you to see Irene."

Many days did not pass ere Arthur Scott again visited the mansion of Mr. Willis. His calls became longer and more frequent, till they ended like this simple sketch with a wedding, which though no novel thing, is the end of all novels, and the gossips who had predicted a life of single blessedness for our fair friend Arthur were somewhat chagrined when they saw the following in the morning papers:—

"Married at H., on Monday morning last, Arthur Scott, esq., counsellor at law, to Miss Irene Willis, only daughter of Charles Willis, esq."

TOM TOWSON'S STORY.

Tom Towson was telling me a story the other day about the way he was first introduced to his present wife, Col. Ridgely's daughter. Now one can't tell it as well as Tom told it to me, but I will tell it as well as I can.

Tom, you see, was poor, and had but a sorry education; but he was very quick to learn, and some said Tom had the clearest head in the country. Tom lived on Poverty Plantation, as he called it, with old widow Towson, his mother, and the farm, which was small, was all they had between them. The fact is, Tom was a handsome fellow, in homespun or broadcloth. One cloudy afternoon Tom went down into Silver Valley to see old Ridgely about a "division line" on Joe Gibson's plot of Poverty Plantation.

A storm came on just as he drew up opposite Col. Ridgely's lane gate. Ridgely was a proud old chap—rich, too—and report said that his daughter was "almighty" handsome. Now Lucy had been brought up in the best style, and was a high lady in the neighborhood. Some said that she had received several capital offers, but that's neither here nor there, as Tom you know, could not think of her.

Well, the storm raged, and in rides Tom—hooks his horse to an apple tree—goes up the wide steps, and ends with a loud knock at the door. Jim Squirrel opened the door, an old negro, who had carried water to Tom's father, when he (Tom's father) cradled in Ridgely's green fields.

"The Colonel in?"

"Yes sir, come in," was the ready response.

Tom was led into a large old-fashioned parlor, where he found the Col. reading, his wife sewing, and his daughter writing. The old man nodded without rising, and told Tom to sit down; while the old lady very reservedly drew her chair closer to the wall. Tom felt a little curious. The daughter too, threw two or three beautiful glances at him, which made him feel still more curious. He made so many blunders in telling his business, that a kind smile began to show itself upon the faces of all in the room, which encouraged Tom, who instantly recovered his self-possession, and added to their mirth by many intentional errors and oddities.

"Colonel," said Tom, "it's quite out of the question for us to settle this now."

"Why so?" inquired the Colonel.

"On account of your daughter, Sir?" replied Tom.

"My daughter!" returned the Colonel, astonished, "pray what has she to do with it?"

"Why," said Tom, "she has knocked me into a cocked hat with those black eyes of hers."

The old lady drew up, although she could not suppress a smile, while the daughter blushed, in spite of her attempts to laugh contemptuously. As for the old Colonel he was so astonished at Tom's impudence, that for a while he lost the use of his tongue. They all looked at Tom in silence, and in the mean time they remarked his figure, high forehead, and intelligent eye; while the irresistible good humor of his countenance, entirely disarmed the Colonel, who burst out with a hearty laugh at Lucy. Miss Lucy curled her sweet lip into a sort of good humored scorn, and hastily withdrew.

The next thing we see is, Tom in his homespun, seated at the supper table, delighting the Colonel with his droll stories, complimenting the daughter, and flattering the old lady. The old lady put a plenty of sugar in Tom's tea; and Miss Lucy was a full half hour in drinking one cup.

Tom took leave shortly after supper.

"Plague take the fellow!" cried the old man as Tom rode out into the lane, and the tears of joy still stood in his eye.

"He is quite handsome," quietly remarked the old lady.

"Not he," rejoined Miss Lucy, and a few months after she was Tom's wife.

Scenes in the West.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, February, 1837.

Although I have done nothing like justice, in my preceding letters, to Paris and its environs, yet I am compelled to abandon the thought of going more into detail. I propose, therefore, to make, in this communication, some general remarks respecting the French people and their manners.

The French are quick in their tempers, a little like the Irish, though perhaps less implacable. To use their own expression they are *trop susceptibles*. But they are not naturally an unamiable people, though they have, except where religion has moulded their characters, many bad faults. They generally need the transforming, all-pervading influence of pure Christianity, which is the only thing that can make a perfect human character, or what we call by that name.

I do not think the French ladies generally handsome. They are mostly too short to have handsome forms; nor are their faces what we call beautiful. But notwithstanding all this, they have a manner of speaking, a winning expression of countenance, a vivacity and life in every action, and often with a sweetness of play of the features, which render them very charming society. They contrast to great advantage, in this respect, with the more stately and finer looking ladies of England. But the latter, if more awkward than the French, have, on the other hand, solid advantages in sterling principle, and well informed minds.

Among the trades-people of Paris, and of France, so far as I know it, and among the shop keepers of all gradations, there is a lack of strict honesty of principle. They almost universally ask more, not only than the article which they propose to sell is worth, but more than they will take if hard pressed; and then there is among the grocers, the butchers, &c., a contemptible collusion with servants to cheat their masters, and put something in their (the servants') pockets, which is almost wholly unknown in our own country—though it is far from being unknown in England. In a word, there is a great want of moral principle among this people. This has been owing to the want of a pure and all-pervading religious influence.

There is a far less open immorality in Paris than in London, though some very unseemly practices exist to an almost incredible extent. But few abandoned women are seen in the streets, compared with the number seen in the streets of London. Vice is more concealed, and is less abhorred in reality, for persons may live in a loose manner and not forfeit caste—a fact which shows that there is not that powerful moral feeling which prevails in good society in England and America. The danger for unstable, and not well-principled young men, who come to this city, is very great. Yet drunkenness and some other vices do not exist to any thing like the extent to which they do with us. Gaming, however, is very prevalent, though it is to be hoped that the measures which the government is about to take to put down gaming houses, will be attended with good results.

It is rare to see any such thing as fighting with the fists in France. Yet the French are a warlike people; they, however, prefer the sword or fire-arms. Their military taste is not likely to be soon eradicated. Yet it is probably declining at this time.

France is unquestionably in a prosperous state, and but little suffering from want is to be found. The French have not, however, the vast wealth of the English, although there are some very rich people in France. The French are an ingenious people, active, far from indolent in their disposition; and if the mechanics in their cities and towns were truly moral, and would not throw away their money in frequenting the theatre, and the opera, and the ball, and the cabaret, and the gaming-houses, they would soon become rich. A Frenchman can live almost on nothing. The poorest mechanics spend an almost inconceivably small amount on themselves, for eating and clothes. But then the theatres, or other public places of amusement, and too often their *cheres amies*, in other words, their mistresses, cause a great waste of their means, which, if husbanded, would soon bring them to wealth.

The character of the French has, no doubt, greatly changed within the last 50 or 60 years. They are not the same light-hearted, gay people which they once were. They are more serious, anxious, and steady. They have had enough to make them so, in all conscience. They

have tried infidelity to the heart's content of all reasonable and virtuous people. Would that they would now try pure Christianity, as it is to be found in the Bible!

ARABIAN HORSES.—Mr. Stevens, in his "Travels in Egypt," speaking of the Arabian Horses, says:—

"The Shiek's was a noble animal. The saddle had not been off her back for thirty days; and the Shiek himself was a most restless creature, would dash off suddenly a dozen times a day, on a full run across the valley, up the sides of a mountain, round and round our caravan, with his long spear poised in the air, and his dress streaming in the wind; and when he returned and brought her to a walk at my side, the beautiful animal would snort and paw the ground as if proud of what she had done, and anxious for another course. I could almost imagine I saw the ancient war horse of Idumea, so finely described by Job.

"These two horses were twelve and twenty years old respectively; and the former was more like a colt in playfulness and spirit, and the other like a horse of ten with us; and the Shiek told me he could count on the services of both until they were thirty-five."

Sub-marine Excursion.—We mentioned the other day that Capt. W. H. Taylor was about preparing for a pearl fishing voyage, and that he intended using an India Rubber dress, for the purpose of descending to the bottom of the ocean. His apparatus being now completed, he yesterday made his first experiment in the Hudson river, a few miles above the city, accompanied by a few friends and scientific gentlemen. Capt. Taylor first put on the dress, composed of India Rubber and tin plate, and remained in the water 36 minutes. He could have stood down several hours as well as not, but he was obliged to return to the city. Afterwards Mr. J. W. Hale, of the News Room, put on the dress, and was in the water over a quarter of an hour. The wearer has perfect command of himself, and can walk on the bottom at any intermediate space between it and the surface, or he can rise to the top of the water. After one is incased about half a minute, there is not the slightest difficulty in respiration.

Express.

Greece.—With many people the idea of ruin is associated with Greece whenever mention is made of that country. An extract from the "Courier Grec," translated from a French paper, for the Mercantile Advertiser, gives a different character to Athens at least. Since that city became the seat of actual government, a great part of the mass of ancient ruins has been removed, and replaced with paved streets, and many handsome edifices, public and private. The palace of King Otto will bear comparison with some of the finest Greek buildings of antiquity. A printing-office, a lithographic establishment, fourteen small churches, and the mint, and a military and a civil hospital, are among the most prominent improvements; and others are projected.

The population, since 1833, has increased, from seven thousand to eighteen thousand persons. Beggars are few; facilities for education many; and on the whole, Athens bids fair under Otto, to become interesting for what she is, as for what she was.

The Craft.—The editor of the New Orleans Commercial Herald compliments the members of the Typographical profession in the following handsome style:—"We have been journey men printers; we avow it with pride. It is our glory to be members of a body of men who, for honesty of feeling, independence of spirit, and intellectual acquirements, have no superiors in society. We belong to an art which has civilized and partially reformed the world, and which will still work greater and more beneficial changes in the organization of Governments."

Boundary of Lynn.—A Boston paper says that Lynn is bounded on the north by a Shoemaker's shop, on the south by a Shoemaker's shop, on the east by a Shoemaker's shop, and on the west by a Shoemaker's shop. Besides this it has Shoemakers' shops all over the middle, and is inhabited by many thousands of shrewd and sturdy republicans, who, while hammering out leather, hammer out many good ideas, and while engaged in stitching, keep up a devil of a thinking.

An idle fellow the other day complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behind hand. He believed it would have been a hundred dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

From the New York Express.
**MAJOR JACK DOWNING,
AND FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE "TWO
POLLIES" AND CAPT. JUMPER.**

We lay before our readers another letter from our agent Mr. Bissell. Since his last we paid our respects to the Major in person; and after repeating our warmest congratulations on his arrival, we urged upon him the desire all of his friends have of hearing from him under his own hand—but he said that owing to the disaster that had befallen him, in the wreck of the "Two Pollies" and the scattering and mixing up of his papers and parcels, and the loss in fact of sundry items incident to such a calamity, it would require some days before he could gather himself together—that a few days or weeks, more or less, would make no great odds to his friends, who having been "in a pickle" now for some months, would, no doubt, keep a few days longer.

We found him pretty well advised of passing events, having read all the papers and letters that had awaited him—so that we had little, in fact, to inform him of. To a question put to him of "what he thought of the condition of the country?" he looked grave—then smiled—looked grave again—grit his teeth—and again smiled; and after a little silence he replied, "Bad, sir—but not so bad as other countries. We are in a snarl, sir—but we shall unravel it in good time." And then significantly pointing to the hull of the "Two Pollies," he added, "that is a fine vessel yet, sir, though she has only the stump of one mast standing; you will see her again under full sail, and on a prosperous voyage." Here he smiled again and then grit his teeth—and thrusting his hands in his breeches pocket, commenced whistling "Yankee Doodle," which was a sure sign that he was controlling a temper within him we felt no inclination to develop.

Marine Pavilion, Kockaway, L. I.
August 1st, 1837.

Gentlemen: In my last letter to you, I announced the partial wreck of the "Two Pollies" on this beach, and the arrival of Major Downing.

I hinted to you at the same time, that I understood there had been some words between Major Downing and Captain Jumper (master of said vessel) just before she struck—and as the report gained strength by reputation, a more serious inquiry has been instituted, and it turns out that there was more truth in it than was at first surmised. The "Two Pollies," I am sorry to say, still lies aground, and though every effort has been made to get her off, it is now pretty generally admitted that there will be no hopes of this till after the early days of September. In the mean time too, another serious report has been started, the truth of which I am not prepared either to authenticate or deny—it is this:

On the morning that the "Two Pollies" went ashore, and when the crowd assembled on the beach to witness the catastrophe, your commercial representative was among the number, and seemed as anxious as any to lend his aid till he ascertained that it was the "Two Pollies," and learned all the other particulars. It is said, he then whispered to the wreck-master and owner of the life boat, ("The Wrecker's Daughter,") and advised him not to go off, saying, "We had them on the ship and would keep 'em there." This report had gained ground too—but no one can clearly ascertain the right side of it: the "wreck-master" admits that something was said to him, but he won't tell what, until those inquiring assert what it was, and who told them, and thus it remains. In the mean time, the surf thrashes round the "Two Pollies;" and some say the sand increases, and others say, there is no help for her till after the first of September, do what you will; and even then, nothing will save her but "a long pull—a strong pull—and a pull altogether." The weather has been comparatively calm and quiet, and almost every body has been off to visit the Hull—and all agree, that though she is pretty old, yet such is the soundness of the timbers and the beauty of the construction, that she is well worth saving—and Major Downing says she must be saved—and that is pretty much saying, she will be saved.

Since it is now very generally admitted that there is little prospect of effecting this till September next, it is hoped that some action will be had in the matter, among the earliest measures of that body; and that even should it be found inexpedient to save the entire vessel, yet that her frame timbers, and muddle, may be secured, and that we may have adroit a vessel as near like the "Two Pollies" as practicable.

The Major declares he will not quit this place nor lose sight of the wreck, till he sees there is no hope left—and in the mean while he intends employing his time in setting forth to the people generally all his views, and let them decide—for he says after all the ultimate safety of the "Two Pollies" depends on public opinion.

We have every day a pretty animated meeting without distinction of party, regarding this matter. Some urge a condemnation as she lies—and then whatever is saved of the wreck to fit her out under a State license and confine her to a coasting trade. The Major says he is not particular—all he asks is that such a

vessel be not limited in her usefulness—that if properly fitted, she can cross the Atlantic, double the Cape and go any where, as well as perform a coasting trade—and he don't see why she should not.

The cause of the "Two Pollies" getting on shore, it seems, was owing mainly to Captain Jumper's over confidence in his own calculations, and mistaking lights; and though he was assured by all on board, capable of making a calculation and taking soundings the day before—and especially by the Major, who kept his calculations by "dead reckoning," on his slate—yet the old Captain, like the "old General," having given his opinion, would not change it, and said he knew his latitude and longitude, and if any harm came, "he'd take the responsibility." So sure enough the next morning away break; they found themselves with breakers all around them. Captain Jumper hopped round like a mad rooster, ordered this thing done, and in the same breath ordered another; cursed all hands for not doing all he ordered—but it was too late, the "Two Pollies" was in the breakers, and the only thing left to be done, was to select the softest place to strike on—and so he up helm and there she lies. The old captain don't care to talk much about it, nor the Major either. It is evident the Major is prepared to lay him out "as cold as a wedge," in case he should attempt to cast the blame on the crew of the "Two Pollies."

Captain Jumper has given up the command of the vessel, and gone to his farm down to "Saco," and the chief mate, Mr. Van Schoonhoven, is left in charge, and who is now by general consent appointed captain of what remains of the wreck; a smart, active little sailor, and as sharp as a steel-trap. Captain Jumper has a great liking for him, mainly owing to his writing once to the owners of the "Two Pollies," saying that "Captain Jumper was one of the greatest captains he ever knew, and that, for his part, he never cared to command a vessel so long as he had the glory of serving under such a chief as Captain Jumper"—and it is reported that during the night previous to getting the "Two Pollies" ashore, the mate was heard to say, that "he thought Capt. Jumper's reckoning was right, and if he commanded the vessel he would follow the same track"—but the Major says he don't think this ought to be taken as a guide—that there is a great difference between the mere sayings of a mate and his actions when he comes to take the command and assume all the responsibility—and that for his part, though he took no say in appointing Mr. Van Schoonhoven master, in the place of Capt. Jumper—yet he is glad he is now the master, as whatever share he may have had in advising Capt. Jumper, and aiding him in his reckoning, he will be the more anxious to get the "Two Pollies" off shore and in deep water again—because if this is to be the end of the "Two Pollies" entirely, and the loss is to be total, the Major says he don't think Mr. or Capt. Van Schoonhoven will ever get the command of another vessel as long as he lives.

But he is now hard at work, and as many of the crew as are not disabled are lending him a hand, and the Major too, is doing all he can in aid, and urging on every body the propriety of avoiding all bitterness, especially the owners and underwriters, who of course feel pretty sore. He says that Capt. Van Schoonhoven has never yet had a fair trial as a commander, and this will be a pretty good lesson to him, and from all he knows about him, he don't think he would run the "Two Pollies" or any other "Polly" in danger for the mere sake of taking "the responsibility;" and though he bears a Dutch name, he is not entirely Dutch, but is a cross breed of Yankee and Dutch—about half each, and that is a mixture that generally is found pretty difficult to sift. It is apt to think well of the spirit of invention, but takes good care to let other folks try the experiment first, and has nothing more to do with it unless some cream rises on top—and then—"it's my cream and your blue milk."

The Major is now hard at work every morning before breakfast, writing an address to the people of the United States on matters and things in general, and the wreck of the "Two Pollies" in particular. He don't think it will be done much before Congress meets, and has consented to publish it in your paper for two reasons.—1st, to prevent counterfeiting; and 2dly, because of his liking for his old friend Mr. Dwight, who used to publish his letters in your paper when it was the old "New York Daily Advertiser." He says he has nothing to do with the party politics of your paper, or any other paper; he goes for and with that party that does most practical good for the country, not in sayings but in doings; but I suppose regarding all these matters he will speak for himself, under his own hand, so there will be no mistake.

He sends you, by this conveyance, a package of letters to be put in the Post-office, and requests you to send all papers, packages, and parcels that come to your care for him down here without delay. He is expecting a visit daily from Uncle Joshua and other distinguished folks from Downingville, and thinks of going there early this Fall, before visiting Washington, where he will probably pass the next winter.

Your friend and agent,
JABEZ E. BISSELL.

P. S. He sends up also, by this con-

veyance, a box containing his axe, which has got rusted by exposure, and wants it cleaned and ground and greased; also his cocked hat, that wants new lining up; also a pair of boots, that want new footing and new nails in the heels; and, to pay the expenses, he sends a five dollar bill of Biddle's bank, and if folks want a "better currency," they must wait till he can get some blanks struck off, and he'll give them "a better currency," "in sums to suit dealers," and such as will require no change.

J. E. B.

ON THE "UNTRIED EXPEDIENT."

What did Mr. Senator Wright say of the State banks, on the 30th of January, 1834?

"The Senator from Massachusetts has asked—If you will not recharter the bank, or establish a new bank, what will you do? He (Mr. Wright) would answer as an individual, expressing his own sentiments, that he would support the Executive Department of the Government, by all the lawful means in his power, in the attempt now making to substitute the State banks for the United States. He believed them perfectly and completely competent to the object, and he was wholly unmoved by the alarms that had been sounded as to their insecurity and the dangers that were to be apprehended from the change. He held that the steps already taken to effect the object in view were all warranted by the Constitution and laws of the land. It was his firm opinion that the steps which had been taken would redound to the honor and best interests of the country, and ought to be sustained by the people and their representatives."

In conclusion, Mr. Wright observed: "He would merely pronounce his opinion that the country would sustain the Executive arm of the Government in the Experiment now making to substitute the State institutions for the Bank of the United States. He had the most entire confidence in the FULL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT."

This was the confident language in which Mr. Wright spoke of the State-Banks and the executive experiments in 1834. Three years have elapsed, and what does he say now? The prophecy of Adams, Webster, Binny, Calhoun, Clay, the "Panic and Distress" Committee—derided and scorned as it was by Mr. Wright and his associates—is thus chronicled by the same Senator as history:

"Under this same law, (the deposit law,) with this provision incorporated in it, all the existing deposit banks accepted their high trust from the Government and people of the country, and received some forty millions of public treasure; and yet, strange to tell, before a single twelve-month had passed away, they all refuse to pay gold and silver for their notes. Nay more, and further and worse, they even refuse to pay to the Government any thing but their own irredeemable bank notes—those notes which the law above mentioned prohibits the officers of the Government from either receiving or paying out, for the millions intrusted to their safe keeping. Still further, the draughts of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn upon a deposit bank for a mere trust fund, belonging to individual citizens, which fund was by the Government imported from abroad in gold and silver, and in gold and silver placed in that bank for safe keeping, have been dishonored and returned without payment, because the holder of the draughts would not receive the irredeemable bills of that bank in satisfaction."

"These violations of law and contract by the deposit banks have compelled an extraordinary convocation of Congress, that measures may be adopted to relieve the Treasury from the embarrassments resting upon it from the provisions of the deposit law and the failure of the banks to comply with their obligations."

Such is the result of the experiment, of whose "entire and complete success" Mr. Wright entertained no doubt. Such has been the faith of the institutions whose "security and safety" Mr. Wright endorsed with such unlimited, unquestioning approbation. The overthrow of the system has been more disastrous than was anticipated by its worst enemies. Its failure has been more signal than was predicted by those who were most firm in their advocacy of Experience in preference to Experiment.

And now Mr. Wright admits that the scheme has exploded; but comes before the people with the recommendation of yet UNTRIED EXPEDIENTS, to retrieve their distresses, and restore their currency. Will the people again follow such blind guides? Will they again submit their prosperity and happiness to the judgment of such evil counsellors? Will they bear "the ills they have," or again "fly to others that they knew not of?" For our own part, we are opposed to any more Experiments. The people are not in a condition to endure them. It is not right that they should acquiesce any longer in the prescriptions of quacks and charlatans. They demand a REMEDY—not an EXPEDIENT.

Boston Atlas.

We are happy to discover that it is not the Whigs alone who have taken alarm at the proposition, first suggested by Mr. Gouge, but which since as received higher countenance, for a grand Exchequer Bank, with as many branches, at least, as there are States and Territories in the Union. The dormant

vigilance of the Old Dominion, and her ancient jealousy of Executive power, appear to have become at length fairly sensible of the entirely anti-republican (ay, and anti-federal, too) character of this new experiment which it is proposed to make upon the capacity of our political system to survive the grossest abuse and mal-administration. As evidence of this awakening spirit, we copy the subjoined from a communication which appears in the last number of the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of "A Plain Democrat." [His sentiments are in reality democratic, and his language is in truth so plain, that there can be no mistake about it.]

"But, Mr. Editor, we know the banks cannot be put down for some thirty years, without a civil revolution; and it can hardly be expected that Mr. Gouge is the man for that. Take him upon his own plan, and we are to have a depreciated currency for the People, or rather an appreciated currency for the officers and creditors of the United States, as long as the State banks and Mr. Gouge's scheme work together. The appreciated currency, or Treasury medium, would be raised in value by the trammels thrown round the payment of public dues, without adding one cent to its intrinsic value. The arbitrary will of Government would alone create this additional and factitious value; and in a free Government, it could not be considered as having any abiding sanction, farther than the interests of the few could be made to predominate over those of the many. The price which the debtors of Government would be compelled to pay for Treasury medium, would be charged like the duties or other debts, upon the people with whom the debtors of Government deal. Thus the people of the United States, after being taxed several millions of dollars to build, perhaps, as many sub-treasuries as we have forts and arsenals, and to officer and guard them perpetually at great expense, would be taxed again in the purchase of goods to enable the merchants to buy Treasury medium to pay duties, &c. After arriving at this point, it would hardly require the sharpness of a Gouge, or the ambition of a Bonaparte, placed in the Presidential chair, to relieve the people of some of their burdens, and grant them commercial facilities never before thought of. By a simple order from the Treasury Department, directing the sub-treasuries to receive specie on deposit, and issue Treasury medium, we should have the Treasury of the United States converted into a bank of deposit, as it would already be a bank of circulation; and whether it would require an act of Congress to enable the Treasurer and sub-treasurers to loan out money, and do the banking business of each state, and of the United States, would depend upon the fact, whether in that day there would exist one spark of democracy, or whether the least vestige of State rights would have survived the devastating hand of federal usurpation. Convert the postmasters into bank messengers, and the business of the nation might be done like that of a single city!"

"I conjure the democracy of Virginia to be more vigilant than ever; to watch over the rights of the States and the principles of our Government with the most anxious solicitude. Let not the scheme of Mr. Gouge betray us," &c.

National Intelligencer.

The New York Daily Express, in its notice of the money market of the 12th inst., says that the intelligence by the last packet, is decidedly favorable. There had been no recent failures in England; and the banks had escaped injury from the previous failures. The promptness of the American merchants in their efforts to meet their obligations, excites the admiration of the English press—and puts to shame their defamers of the Globe and its kindred prints. It shows also that the knavery of Amos Kendall is peculiar to himself. The Express informs us that:

"A very large portion of the acceptances of the three American bankers who had suspended payments had been protested by various houses in London, for the honor of the American drawers, and large funds had reached London to meet this description of bills. It appears that many of the American houses, anticipating the misfortunes of these bankers, had sent forward large amounts of produce and funds to pay these bills in case of an accident, so that they should not be returned to the United States. Funds lying in Amsterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre and Paris, belonging to American houses, had reached London for this object. So great had been the amount, and so suddenly had they been placed in London, that it had created quite a sensation in the money market. One of the leading circulars says, that 'the energy and determination of the Americans to discharge their debts in Europe, with such extraordinary promptitude, is deserving of all praise.' The same document observes 'that had the Directors of the Bank been as well informed of the solvency of the American merchants as they now are, they never would have suffered three bankers to have stopped.'"

From the New York American.

"Short and Sweet," as Samny Weller said when he ate the hoe-cake—or a long story cut short. General Jackson, from his enmity to Biddle, determined to destroy the U. S. Bank. He removed the deposits, made

a large number of deposit banks—evicted the United States Bank, which brot three hundred more banks into the field without restraint. Our indemnity money was ordered home in billions; a large part of our surplus revenue was ordered to be turned into specie and locked up in the pet banks. An order was put forth that no more land should be purchased except with specie, which was locked up in the lard offices. The Bank of England became alarmed at seeing the specie all leaving her vaults. She cut off her credits, curtailed her discounts—this knocked down the price of cotton one-half. Our merchants who bought this cotton here at sixteen cents, and sold it in England for nine, were ruined, and left in debt fifty millions, which deficiency the banks were called on to pay in specie. The immense sums of notes issued by the three hundred new Jackson banks, went to build railroads and to support land speculators, and when the banks were called on for specie to pay our deficiency to England, they could not meet the demand—the bubble burst, and HERE WE ARE.

A Windfall.—We were informed a few days ago by a gentleman on board the Brooklyn ferry boat, of a poor man with a large family, who was raised from poverty to wealth and affluence, under the following circumstances:

A Mr. T— emigrated to the western country some ten years ago, accompanied by his wife and child, and having some few thousands in cash, he invested it in government lands, which, in process of time increased fourfold, and made him quite independent. During the last year the wife of this gentleman was taken from him by death, and soon after the two children. After remaining some few months at his abode, lonely and melancholy, he resolved to come to New York, and give his property to some humane or deserving family, and take up his abode with them, as he had no relative living. On his arrival in this city, he continued to disguise his dress, in order that he might more effectually ascertain how a man without money could subsist in this great metropolis. It was late in the evening when he arrived. He applied at a boarding house for lodgings for the night and breakfast in the morning, but when he informed them that he had no means to pay them, they very deliberately kicked him out of doors. Not in the least daunted at this, his first reception, he applied at another house; after remaining some time, he informed the landlady he had no money, when he was very deliberately told he must clear out immediately. After going from place to place, and meeting with no better reception than he did at the first place, he finally concluded to leave the country for Europe, when accidentally he called at the house of a poor man in Brooklyn, with whom he staid a few days. He told the poor man he was a stranger in this part of the country, and that he had no means to recompense him for his kindness towards him. The poor man interested himself much in his behalf, and finally told him he was welcome to remain in his house until he could get some employment for him. He said—"I will call on a gentleman to day, and as you seem to be a man of good education, I will endeavor to get a situation for you."

The western gentleman thanked him, and said he was willing to turn his hand to almost any thing. They both called upon this gentleman in reference to the situation spoken of, but a person had applied a few moments before and engaged the berth, and consequently he was thrown out of it. "Never mind," said the poor man to the Western gentleman, "return home with me, and no doubt I shall in a few days succeed in finding a situation for you—such as I have you are welcome to partake of." "I am satisfied," exclaimed the Western gentleman, "that I have found one in whose bosom dwells compassion for the poor and needy." He put his hand in his pocket and drew out a \$500 note, and handed it to him, saying, "take it, I am a wealthy man, you and your family shall become my heirs. I have travelled through New York night after night, and could not find a solitary being but what would shun me when I told them I was homeless. Now then, said he, I want you to sell all your effects, and go with me to the Western world, and to quote your own words—'Such as I have I give unto you,' which I think you will have no cause to complain of."

Perhaps it is needless to add that the poor man sold off his little furniture, and they all set off for the Western country, fully satisfied that each had fully realized his most ardent desire.

New York Times.

Some of the editors are racking their brains to get a proper title for President Van Buren. This appears to be a difficult task, as his name is not associated with any measure that is considered great and good. Formerly he was called the "Father of the Safety Fund System," but that bubble having burst, the Globe now styles him the "Author of the better to Sherrod Williams"—but as he will either have to back out from the position taken in that letter, or resign his office, that title won't answer any longer. Other editors in despair propose, as appositely we think, to style him "Successor to his Predecessor."

Miners' Journal.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, August 29.

THE FAIR.

We have been requested to state that the Ladies of the "Presbyterian Female Benevolent Society" will have a Fair in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday of August Court, (the 30th inst.) commencing at 12 o'clock. As the Fair has lost that novelty which was once attached to it, and all know something of its nature and objects, we deem it only necessary to make known when and where it will be held, for the same liberality to be extended which has heretofore distinguished its attendants.

We have been requested to say that a majority of the Magistrates of this county will be required to attend on Tuesday of next County Court.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The official returns of the Congressional election in this district are as follows:

	Montgomery.	Graham.
Wake,	792	849
Orange,	1354	1236
Person,	445	315
	2591	2400

Orange county has been represented as "recruct to principle," by some of our zealous Whig editors, because a small majority of her votes have been given to Dr. Montgomery; but when the circumstances of the case are duly considered we trust that this aspersion will be withdrawn. It should be recollected that Dr. Montgomery has visited all parts of the county, as a candidate, every year for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and is personally and familiarly known to every individual in the county; has always succeeded in making himself popular, and two years ago, in the election for Congress, received in this county a majority of 307 votes over his competitor Gen. Baringer. It should also be recollected, that on the present occasion he has had the additional advantage of making such statements as he chose to the people, uncontrolled by the presence of any competitor. How different is it with Mr. Graham. It is true that he represented this town in the Legislature for three years, where he earned the respect of all parties for his exalted talents, his commanding eloquence, his sterling integrity, and his deportment as a gentleman; and last year he was returned as a member from the county by a very liberal vote. But his opportunities for rendering himself popular with the people have been very limited. Last year he had but two opportunities of seeing the people at public gatherings; this year he has had but one; other opportunities being denied him by circumstances over which he had no control. So far then, from having an opportunity of making himself popular by a familiar acquaintance with the people, there were large numbers of them who did not know him even by sight; and yet with all these disadvantages he was but a little behind his competitor. In 1855, Dr. Montgomery had a majority in the county of 601; this year he has but 181. In this view of the case can Orange county be justly accused of being "recruct to principle?"

Mr. Deberry's majority in the Cumberland district is 825. The North Carolina Journal, the echo of the Globe at Fayetteville, endeavors to draw consolation by comparing this with the Government's election last year; being careful to forget that in the election in 1855 Mr. Deberry's majority over Mr. Bathune was but 480—showing an increase since then of 339 votes.

"Electioneering Spectacles."—We have often been at a loss to conceive the reasons upon which some of the crude notions of our Van Buren cotemporaries were founded. Their arguments (if arguments they may be called) have appeared to be addressed more to the passions than to the judgment of the people; and their conclusions, in many cases, seemed forced, and utterly at variance with what we honestly conceived to be the true interest of the country. Indeed their perversion of facts and their bold assumptions have been so numerous, as to render them famous for any thing rather than a love of truth. But we now have a solution of our difficulty. Our

friend of the Standard has given us a hint, and we haste to avail ourselves of it.

In all political contests the Vanites have their eyes encased in "electioneering spectacles," and their views are thereby directed solely to the success of their party. In the deep shade which is cast around, their moral perception is obscured, and all means are justified by the end in view; hence we see that a perversion of facts, and ingenious fabrications of falsehood, are regarded as objects of minor importance. So the Editor of the Standard makes a disingenuous attack upon an honorable and distinguished candidate, and viewing it through these "spectacles," sees nothing but an innocent *rise* for the benefit of his party; forgetting all the turpitude of its true character as a missile of detraction and falsehood. And now, when he has effected his end, the editor denies the meaning we and all others gave to his remarks; and as he has failed to give any new translation, he perhaps intends it shall be supposed that he meant nothing! The charge against Mr. Graham, of his being under the influence of "Wall street brokers, stock-jobbers," &c., may be set down in the same way, we suppose, as a view of things through "electioneering spectacles"—for Mr. Loring would hardly venture to make such a charge upon his own responsibility. Nought but political fanaticism or raging delirium could instigate such a charge; and it should be met with the withering contempt of all friends of justice and political virtue. The editor of the Standard has not unfrequently had recourse to his "electioneering spectacles." We had hoped for better things of Mr. Loring; and now that the election is over we trust that he will review his ground, and do better justice to himself, and not hereafter so far forget the responsible station he occupies, as to make his paper the base instrument of promoting any man, or set of men, at the expense of virtue and truth.

The editor of the Standard is informed, that after a careful review we have been unable to detect any unusual obliquity in our vision; and as our "electioneering spectacles" have proved so true in the few instances in which they have been subjected to trial, we shall not hesitate again to make use of them when occasion shall require. If "foxy tricks" had been confined to "Bank Whig editors," the Standard would be deprived of more than half of its celebrity.

Dreadful Rail-Road Disaster.

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th inst. gives an account of a terrible and heart-rending calamity that befel the train of passenger cars which went up on the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road on Friday.

It appears that the regular train left Portsmouth on Friday morning at eight o'clock, with thirteen passengers and other cars, and nearly 200 passengers, the greater portion of whom composed a party of pleasure from the counties of Southampton, Isle of Wight and Nansemond, who had come down the day previous, and been on a steamboat excursion to Old Point Comfort, &c. and were returning to their homes. After passing Suffolk, and having reached a curve in the road on a high embankment, the train was met by a lumber train, with 15 cars heavily laden with staves. The engineer of the passenger train promptly stopped the locomotive; but the other came furiously on, and coming in contact with the locomotive of the passenger train, forced it back upon the first car, which was driven against the second, and it against the third; the two latter were crushed to pieces in the dreadful concussion. The greatest havoc was in the second car, the first having been lifted from the rails and propelled over it, raking it as it were, fore and aft, and crushing to death or horribly maiming the passengers who remained within it! Strange as it may seem, the first car and the passengers in it escaped uninjured.

The names of those killed immediately were, Miss McClenny, Miss Ely, and Miss Roberts. The three that died afterwards were, Miss Holland, an infant, name not known, and a female negro slave 8 years old. Those injured seriously are Mr. Wiley Watkins, two Messrs. Hollands, Mrs. Ely, Miss McClenny, Mrs. Holland, and Mr. Phelps. Several others were injured, whose names are not mentioned.

Afterwards, in the darkness of the night and during a heavy rain, the engine on its return to Suffolk passed over Mr. James Woodward and Mr. Richard Oliver, citizens of the neighborhood, who were walking on the track; the first died instantly, the other was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover.

The disasters of the day are stated to be 7 killed, 13 severely wounded, 25 or 30 slightly.

The whole blame rests on the agent of

the lumber train, whose duty it was to have detained it at the turn-out above Suffolk, until the passenger cars, passing at their regular hour, had gone by. But he is in the hands of the law, and there we leave him.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered, in addition to those before published:

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Waugh et al. v. Mitchell et al.* in Equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill of review with costs, and affirming the original decree.

Also in *Smallwood v. Smallwood*, from Beaufort, reversing the judgment below.

Also in *Falls v. Sherrill*, from Iredell, reversing the judgment below and rendering judgment here according to the verdict.

Also in *Davenport v. Sleight*, from Tyrell, affirming the judgment below.

Also in *Den ex dem Hoyle v. Stowe*, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Also in *Snead v. Rhodes*, adm. from Wayne, reversing the judgment below and remanding the cause.

Also in *Haywood, adm. v. McNair*, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Campbell v. Motz et al.* in Equity, from Lincoln, dismissing the bill with costs.

Also in *Hamilton v. Jenis*, from Yancey, setting aside the nonsuit and rendering judgment here for the plaintiff.

Also in *White v. Thompson et al.* in Equity, from Onslow, decree for plaintiff.

Also in *Smallwood v. Wood*, from Halifax, affirming the judgment below.

Also in *Simpson v. McBee*, from Lincoln, directing a new trial.

Also in *Baird v. Brady*, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Ward v. Bradley et al.* in Equity, from Rutherford, declaring that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for a conveyance, and to an account for profits, as to all the defendants except Bradley, and reversing the cause as to him until the Court shall be further moved thereon.

Also in *Terrell et al. v. Morris et al.* in Equity, from Rutherford, dismissing the Bill as to Morris, Rowland and Twitty, with costs.

Also in *Bank of the State v. Taylor*, from Wake, appeal dismissed.

Also in *Newby, ex. v. Skinner et al.* in Equity, from Perquimans, declaring that the proceeds of the B. N. tract, devised to the daughters of the testator, are not applicable to the payment of testator's debts until after the application of all the personal assets.

Also in *Hauchell v. Odum*, admx. from Northampton, judgment below reversed, and judgment on the verdict affirmed.

Remarkable Providence.—The dwelling of the Rev. William Brobston, near Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, N. C. was struck by lightning, on the evening of the 31st ult. It descended the chimney and entered a room, in which were the family of Mr. B., his wife, her two sisters, four children and a servant, the latter of whom was thrown with such violence against a bedstead as to cut a deep gash on her head. Out of the 9 persons in the house, none were seriously injured, and seven of them were within from 3 to 6 feet of the direction of the fluid.

Standard.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The Rutherfordton Gazette of the 9th inst. informs us that difficulties are apprehended with the Cherokee Indians in this State. As the time is drawing near for their removal to the west; they express great dissatisfaction, and declare they will not remove. They have had several dances and ball plays, which are considered as indications of hostility. The frontier is at this time but poorly provided for such an emergency. Ib.

Death by Lightning.—Mr. Reuben Oliver, of this county, while in his plantation on the 8th instant, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Milton Spectator.

Fire in New Haven.—A fire occurred in New Haven, Conn. on Wednesday night week, by which seventeen houses were destroyed. One Looking Glass manufactory, thirteen Stores and three Dwelling houses. It was the work of an incendiary—the fire breaking out at three different places at the same time.

The Cincinnati Post says that a large contract for Hogs to be delivered the coming fall, has been made at \$2.50 per hundred.

French Politeness.—In consequence of its being made known to the French Chamber of Deputies, that a rule existed in the House of Representatives of the United States, giving the privilege of seats on the floor within the Hall during the sittings of Congress, to members of foreign Legislatures, they were resolved to manifest the same civility to members of the American Congress. The difficulty was how the affair should be managed to place Mr. White of Florida on a footing with the members at Washington, as there were no privileged seats

within the Hall of the Palais in which the Deputies sit. It was proposed to give a place in the Tribune reserved for the Ministers, and those invited by them, and finally to manifest the *esprit de corps* of National Legislators, they have furnished Mr. W. a medal of a member of the Chamber, which gives the entry to all the Palaces, reviews, and other public establishments which a deputy has.

All bad feeling arising from the recent unhappy difference between the two countries has passed away, and the best feeling is manifested for all Americans.

Meteorite Shower.—On Wednesday evening last, from half past nine P. M. until 2 A. M., we observed, says the New York Mercantile Advertiser of Aug. 11, a brilliant display of shooting stars, almost equalling, in number, the famous shower of November 17th, 1833. They appeared mostly to emanate from one fountain, in direction from N. or N. by E. Many exhibited long brilliant trains, which continued luminous several seconds. At intervals, the heavens were enlightened by heat lightning. The evening was beautiful, and the stars shone resplendent the early part of the evening; and about 11 o'clock, a few dark clouds arose, through which the fiery trains of the meteors were occasionally noticed, with as much distinctness as the trains of rockets viewed at three or four miles distance.

We can scarcely believe that an illumination so general as this, can have escaped the vigilance of "the wise men of the East," and we shall in a day or two look for some interesting narrative of the sublime phenomenon from thence.

Meteorite Stone.—A correspondent of the N. H. Patriot, states that a part of a meteorite stone, weighing more than one hundred pounds, a short time since fell near the house of Mr. Moses Trussell in that state, and exploded on the ground, jarring it for a considerable distance. The outside of the stone was a shell nearly an inch thick, composed of the finest sand cemented and baked into stone, with a covering of the same substance, of one-sixteenth part of an inch in thickness, hard like pot metal and blistered so that the surface was somewhat uneven. The inside was of the same substance, but loose like sand, and there was nearly a bushel of it. Mr. Trussell put some on his fire and sulphurous flame arose from it.

No less than thirteen of the fifty six Signers of American Independence reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, do	81
Robert Treat Paine, do	83
Benjamin Franklin, do	84
Wm. Williams, of Connecticut,	81
William Floyd, of Long Island,	87
Thos. McKean, of Pennsylvania,	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	83
George Wythe, do	89
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	90
Total,	1120

Being an average of 86 years and 2 months each, and the aggregate excess of the "time honoured thirteen" over fourscore, is just eighty years. No deliberative assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members, than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

POLITICAL PRICE CURRENT.

Office Holders—Rather heavy and blue looking at this time.

Glory—Going off at reduced prices.

Kitchen cabinet—Dull and flat.

Whigs—rising fast—lately at discount now above par.

Pet Banks—Value sadly depreciated within a short time.

Benton's Mint Drops—A scarce article.

Retrenchment—None in the market.

Office Expectants—The market glutted—may be had almost for the asking.

The Experiment—has declined rapidly within a few weeks, and probably no more of that kind will ever be offered in the American market.

Van Burenism—The quantity in first hands much reduced lately—the knowing ones who have it, are desirous to get rid of it as soon as possible.

The sinews of the Government—Abundance of buyers but no sellers.

Reform—Large quantities of spurious, offered, as has been the case for some time past—none genuine to be had.

Boston Journal.

The evils of a depreciated currency can be remedied at once by sweeping all banks out of existence. Who ever heard of a depreciation of gold and silver?

N. Y. Examiner.

And we suppose that the evil of corns upon the toes may be remedied at once by the amputation of his legs. Who ever heard of corns upon the toes of a timber legged gentleman?

Prentice.

"My dear Murphy," said an Irishman to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told you?" "Is it betraying you call it? Sure when I was not able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it to somebody that could?"

MEXICO.

The New-Orleans Bee, of the 5th inst. says:—"We have been favored by a respectable house of this City, with the following extract of a letter, received per Sarah Anna, dated

Tampico, July 22.

"Gen. Bustamante has demanded a loan from the clergy, of five millions of dollars, which, it would appear, has given little satisfaction to the latter, and they found it advisable to enter into negotiations with Santa Anna. In into vernaunt, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial, answer to the charges against him, and account of his late Texas campaign. Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner:

"No puedo, no debo, y no quiero."—(I cannot, I should not, and I will not.)

"In consequence of which, a strong detachment of cavalry was despatched for Mango del Clavo, with orders to take the hero and bring him a prisoner to the Capitol. On their arrival, however, he was no where to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Vera Cruz.

"Victoria and Bravo, it is said, have also turned Santa Anna men."

Parental Responsibility.—Men think that the teaching of their children belongs to the schoolmaster and the minister only, and not themselves; but all have their several parts to do, and no one's work goeth on well without the rest. But the parent is first and greatest of all. As when the lower school is to teach the children to read and the grammar school to teach them grammar, and then the university to teach them the sciences. If now the first and second shall omit their parts, and the boy shall be sent to the university before he can read, yea or before he has learned his grammar, what sort of a scholar do you think he is likely to make? If you have a house to build, one must fell and square the timber, and another must saw it, and another must frame it, and rear it; but if the first be left undone, how shall the second and third be done? A minister should find all his hearers catechised and holly educated, that the church may be a church indeed. But if a hundred parents and masters will cast their work upon one minister, is it likely, think you, to be well done? Or is any wonder if we have ungodly churches, and christians that are no christians? O how much more good might a minister do, and much more comfortable would his calling be, if parents would but do their parts! Baxter.

A Capital Shot.—A person boasting once, in the presence of Lord Norbury, that he had shot a dozen hares at one discharge. "Then," replied his Lordship, "I suppose you must have shot at a wig."

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise	set
18 Friday.	5 21	6 39						
19 Saturday.	5 22	6 38						
20 Sunday.	5 23	6 37						
21 Monday.	5 24	6 36						
22 Tuesday.	5 25	6 35						
23 Wednesday.	5 26	6 34						
24 Thursday.	5 28	6 32						
			1 7 2	8 4	9 10	10 11	11 12	12 1
			Now	Full	Last	New	Full	Last

FARMER'S HOTEL.



Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIPER, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man,	25 cents.
" " Horse,	25
All Night for Man,	37½
" " Horse,	37½
All Night and 7 for Man,	62½
Breakfast, for Horse,	62½
Per Day for Man,	75
" " Horse,	75

August 19. 83—

Meeting of Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House, on the first Monday of September next. All persons having business will attend at that time, and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.

August 19. 83—

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on the 5th of September next, on a credit of six months, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, two Milch Cows and Calves, a lot of Wagon Makers' Tools and some work, a first rate large Grind Stone, of superior grit, with band, wheel and irons, &c.

JOHN HART.

Wanted to purchase immediately, a YOUNG NEGRO MAN, for which a fair price will be given, if application be made soon.

J. HART.

August 19 83—

N. B. Thomas has on hand, and will continue to keep a supply of excellent New Flour and Corn Meal for retail.

He has also a quantity of Good - ALT for sale.

July 30.

VERY EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser relates the following:—One bright sunny morning, not long since, a young and beautiful lady of slender form, wrapped in a elegant cloak, with a graceful bow, entered the dry goods store of Mr. ———. She was not slow to overhaul the contents of the order. The counter was covered with silks, satins and velvets, the delicate manufacture of Paris, and the more substantial productions of Spitalfield, were in turn submitted to her inspection, and after a proper lady like delay, some trifling selections were made, and the pretty purchaser tripped out, casting sweet smiles upon the goodlooking young clerks as she passed down the counter. But her actions had not been unnoticed by the proprietor. He instantly followed her, and waiting till they approached the corner of one of the streets leading off Broadway, he tapped her on the shoulder and requested a few minutes conversation.

At first there was a manifestation of indignant hauteur, but a whisper converted the haughty curl of her lip into one of trembling terror, and an imploring look from a pair of beautiful dark eyes almost unbending her resolution; but a moment's reflection suggested all the advantages her imprudence had given him.

All the arts of woman conscious of the majesty of beauty, were brought to bear in succession upon the feelings of the impenetrable merchant, and hints were given to the immeasurable extent of her gratitude—but all in vain. At length, finding all her shifts bootless, she was forced to make a candid confession of her name, rank and connexions.

What was his surprise to find that she was the daughter of one of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of the city. He passed and walked a few paces in silence by the side of the girl, whose feelings could not have been enviable. At last, having made up his mind, he turned abruptly on his victim, and said: "Madam, you have robbed me, (another imploring look) yes madam, you have robbed me, and you know it; you have now about you the articles abstracted from my store, (another look and wringing of the delicate hands.) Now, listen to me," he continued firmly; "I offer you but one alternative, you must accompany me to a magistrate or a minister."

What could she do? Exposure and disgrace to which death would have been preferable to herself and her friends, stared her in the face. She looked in her accuser's face, but there read nothing but mild sternness; a second glance told her that countenance was neither old nor ugly, in short, that "as men go," it was very passable. And then the terrible alternative—the public police court—the awful frown of the magistrate—the rude glance of the multitude; could she hesitate? Placing one delicate hand upon his arm, while the other applied the white handkerchief to her tearful eyes, (poor thing!) "Do with me as you will," she murmured out.

The result was that the triumphant storekeeper, instead of losing his property to the value of a few dollars, gained a lovely, accomplished, and virtuous wife, this little foible excepted with upwards of sixty thousand dollars.

From the Richmond Compiler.

THE LIGHTENING ROD.

It is a well known fact that the electric fluid, by drawing the electricity from the cloud, or by attracting and conducting the lightning into the earth. This it will do when in good order, and when not it will only endanger the building it was designed to protect. Lightning rods are frequently made fast to buildings by some half dozen iron staples. Where this is the case, they materially increase, instead of diminish, the danger. Every staple is as good a conductor as the rod itself, and these may prove so many direct conductors to convey the fluid into the house. Then, too, they are frequently laid upon the roof, or if not they touch it in many places. Whenever this is the case, an oxide is formed, which is also a good conductor, and by which the fluid may pass into the building. A conductor should be made fast to a building by passing through wooden cleats; the passage through the wood being lined with glass. Glass being a non conductor, will effectually prevent the danger of the fluid's passing by any other than the right conductor. The danger is greatly increased by a rod, unless it be in good order. Once each year is not too often to examine them, to clean the points, to remove any oxide that may have been formed at the fastenings, and to see that no part of the rod touches the building. Look to your conductors; a dolt's work may save your buildings, to neglect it is to endanger them. Better remove the rod than not keep it in order.

OBSERVER.

Language and Worship of the Jews.

The Evening Star mentions that the Rev. Mr. Leiser, of Philadelphia, has in a recent publication the whole form of prayer, festivals and ceremonies of the Jews in Hebrew and English in five octavo volumes. The first volume of Daily

Prayers is already published. The same paper (Mr. Noah's) remarks as follows:—

"We have been astonished and annoyed to hear the most flattering encomiums bestowed on the extensive learning and erudition of several distinguished divines and Presidents of College, coupled with the admission that they are not Hebraists. How is it possible that any minister can allow himself to ascend the pulpit and discourse on the Christian religion without even being acquainted with the language in which the founder of the faith and his Apostles spoke?"

"It is true that an apprehension of its being difficult of attainment has prevented many persons from learning the Hebrew language; but this is a great error. It is the easiest of all languages to learn, as well as the most rich and beautiful; the moment the alphabet and points with their accentuation are overcome, it is then a pleasing and an easy study, and the short space of two months bestowed by a grown person on this language will enable them to learn it grammatically, and to translate it. There is at present a young man from England by the name of Henry who studied under the Cambridge Professors, and who gives lessons in the Hebrew upon an entire new principle—writes it elegantly and composes both poetry and prose in Hebrew—teaches it grammatically, and from the specimens in our possession, we feel confident that his pupils will make rapid progress under his care. We have often wondered why the ladies, who are the pillars of the church, do not feel an anxiety to learn the Hebrew and bestow upon it as much time as they do on French and Italian."

Domestic Duties of Girls.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined, when they are ennobled by sentiment;" and they are truly ennobled when we do them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner, is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

BE YE KIND ONE TO ANOTHER.

Care, anxiety, disappointment, and mortification, are apt to sour the human temper and create ill nature. Against the indulgence of this feeling, however, we would caution our readers. There is no use of getting angry, or becoming peevish and disobliging; on the contrary, he who does so, makes himself and all around him miserable. Besides good nature lightens every man's burden, and a company of travellers composed only of those who are willing to lend a helping hand to those who are more heavily laden than themselves, can always get along with greater ease and expedition, than one in which an opposite feeling prevails.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by JAMES LACKWOOD, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on Monday next, August 12th, at the court house in Hillsborough, offer for sale, for Cash,

Fourteen Likely Negroes, and about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND adjoining Charles Johnson and others the property of said Lackwood.

JONES WATSON, Trustee.

August 12, 1837. 882-

Lost or Mislaid.

ANY notes or checks, or promissory notes given by Edward Scott, of Orange county, to the undersigned, for nine dollars, the other by Lott Gregory of the same county, for seven dollars, and both dated in February last. All persons are therefore cautioned against trading for said notes, and the persons from whom I received them are forwarned not to make payment to any person but me.

JAMES FAUCETT.

Orange county, August 12, 1837. 82-

Lost or Stolen.

A SMALL leather POCKET BOOK containing three dollars in paper money—one five dollar bill on the Bank of the State—and one four dollar bill on the Bank of Cape Fear; and also a note of hand on John R. Minor, payable to Charles Phillips, Alabama, and dated 28th of March, 1837. A reward of four dollars will be given for the recovery of said pocket book and contents. And all persons are forwarned from trading for said note.

JOHN A. FAUCETT.

August 12, 1837. 82 2w

House and Lot For Sale.

I wish to dispose of my house and lot on reasonable terms. The house is situated on Church street, one door below Messrs. Cave & Holland, and is a very commodious building, a d is in the heart of business, and would make an excellent store house with a little repairing. It has a good cellar and it and as three fire places. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM MCCAULEY.

August 12, 1837. 82-

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

WE have just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISE

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing, Printed Muslin, Ginghams, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts on their books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18, 1837. 70

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4, 1837. 68-

THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of **Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols, &c. &c.** which will be sold very low.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and dispatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4, 1837. 68-

Attention!!

BRIGADE ORDERS.

QUARTERS, Cedar Grove, Orange county, N. C. July 26, 1837.

To the Officers commanding the Regiments of the 26th, 45th, 47th, and 55th North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your respective places of parade and review with the regiments and your commands, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder in order to be reviewed, on the following days, viz: In Charleston, the 45th Regiment on the 9th and the 54th Regiment on the 11th of October. In Raleigh, the 55th Regiment on the 13th, and the 26th Regiment on the 14th of October. In Orange, the 47th Regiment on the 17th, the 48th Regiment on the 19th, and the 47th Regiment on the 21st of October.

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, Aid.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Brig. Gen.

August 4, 1837. 81

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber is about to close his present business, and will offer at cost and charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes and Hats, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;

all of which will be sold as above, or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.

August 20, 1837. 66-

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Indelible CATALANT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Bites, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8, 1837. 35-

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other is to sell himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To a person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1837. 74-

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS. LATIMER & MEBANE, HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes, besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 8, 1837. 35-

Forwarding Agency.

THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from their buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Fayetteville.

Refer to Messrs. AVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough April 5, 1837. 65-

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published a new and beautiful Magazine, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY

William E. Burton, Philadelphia.

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE," the proprietor deems it best to proceed in the perfecting arrangements, and produce a periodical embracing the most interesting points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new enterprise. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend to our literary pursuits to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground, our pages will not be filled with abstract predilections, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "casual to the million." In short, we do not mean to be pretentiously learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book, an epitome of the most interesting and useful literature, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, historical and dramatic—Graphic descriptions of Men and Nations—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic firmament. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight columns, each containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year, and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the largest and the cheapest monthly work issued in the United States.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately to the publisher, he leaves to offer the following extra inducements for Cash, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance, but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Frank in Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 21, 1837. 75-

Stray Mule.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Cain Creek, six miles from Mount Welling, on the 2d inst., a brown female MULE, thirteen years old; had a sore on its back, caused by the saddle, no other mark recollected. Any information respecting said mule will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the same.

JAMES MINNIS.

July 31, 1837. 80-

The Raleigh Register and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR.

CASH FOR GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co. March 2, 1837. 69-

Cotton Yarn.

DANIEL M. & CO. of the Boston Manufacturing Co. at the High Falls of New River, Orange county, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarn to the following rates, viz:

No.	3 and 4,	20 cents per lb.
5, 6 and 7,	22	
8 and 9,	25	
10 and 11,	28	
12 and 13,	30	
14 and 15,	34	
16 and 17,	37	

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton. South Carolina Money taken at par.

I. ANFORTH & McCUISTIN.

High Falls New River, June 23, 1837. 76-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Edmond Struwick

vs.

John Carew, administrator of Richard Blackwood, dec'd.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward appear before the Court of Orange and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the said, of which said Richard Blackwood, dec'd, died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands be sold to satisfy the said debt, recovery

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4 00. 76-69

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Thomas Stewart and Samuel Stewart

vs.

Joseph Thompson, and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Stewart, John Stewart and Charles Stewart, three of the defendants are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said Samuel, John and Charles Stewart appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the said, of which said Samuel, John and Charles Stewart, dec'd, died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands be sold to satisfy the said debt, recovery

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$4 00. 76-69

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

Thomas Stewart and Samuel Stewart

vs.

John Leathers & James Latta, ex'rs of Thomas Holloway, dec'd.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Holloway, David Holloway and Agnes Holloway, three of the defendants are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said Samuel, David and Agnes Holloway appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there show cause why the said, of which said Samuel, David and Agnes Holloway, dec'd, died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands be sold to satisfy the said debt, recovery

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$5 00. 80-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1837.

John Hutchins and others

vs.

Charles W. Johnston and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Frances E. Potts, Lucy Mitchell and Martha Mitchell, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said defendants, and all the other heirs at law (if any) of James C. Mitchell deceased, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Hillsborough, on the 2nd Monday of September next, and there to plead answer, demurrer to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEEB, C. M. E.

July 28, 1837. 79-

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS, for which Merchants will be given in exchange.

NICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2, 1837. 35-

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTES PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as consenting its continuance until countermanded. Any paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the first numbers in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.